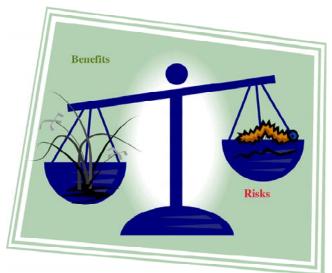


#### **Agricultural Outlook Forum 2005.**

#### Science, Policy, Markets-What's Ahead?

Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, 25 February 2005.



# Biological Control: A Sustainable Management Option for Invasive Species

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#### Goals

- 1. To provide a conceptual model for biological control in a risk analysis context; and
- 2. To develop a complex example of biological control using saltcedar, an invasive tree from Eurasia.



#### Some Pest Management Strategies

- Chemical: Insecticides, herbicides
- Mechanical: Weeders, machinery
- Cultural: Revegetation, timing
- Biological: Natural enemies
- Legal: Legislation
- IPM: Predictable combinations of strategies



#### What is Classical Biological Control?

The use of live natural enemies of a pest to reduce permanently its population level to below an environmental or economic threshold.

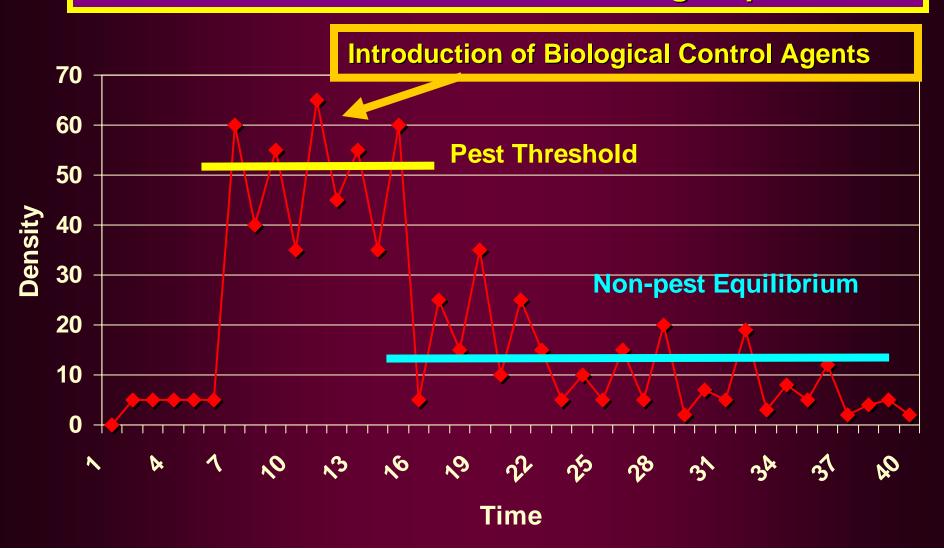
#### **Biological Control: A Sustainable Management Option for Invasive species**

#### Steps In A Classical Biological Control Program

- Initiation;
- Confirm identity and home range of target pest;
- Foreign exploration for natural enemies;
- Selection of high-priority natural enemies;
- Host-specificity testing;
- Importation and quarantine clearance;
- Release and evaluation/monitoring;
- Technology transfer; and
- Determination of success.

#### **Theoretical Model of Biological Control**

What is the "overall risk" to non-target species?



## Risk vs. Host Range

Monophagy Oligophagy Polyphagy

Risk to Non-Target Species

Availability in Nature



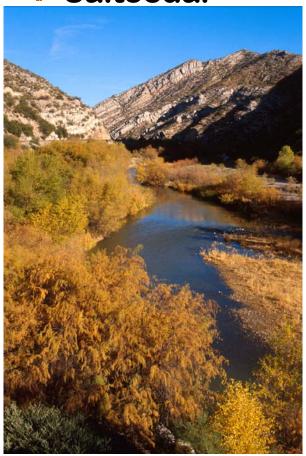
## A Complex Example

- The most difficult challenge to biological control is predicting the risk in the field from a natural enemy that attacks, in host-specificity tests, a nontarget species.
- Saltcedar, *Tamarix* spp., will be used as an example to illustrate the biological control process.



#### **Cast of Characters**

Saltcedar



Diorhabda elongata

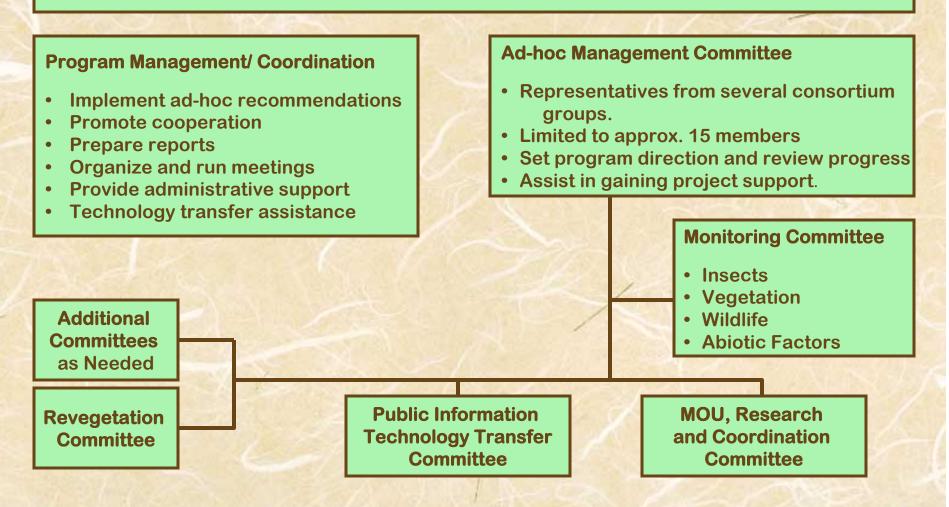




SouthwesternWillow Flycatcher

## The Saltcedar Biological Control Consortium and Its Operational Committees.

Project Co-Coordinators: Carruthers, DeLoach and Nibling



Over 60 Federal, State and Private Organizations
Participant Actively in the *Saltcedar Biological Control Consortium*!



### Focus on Safety!

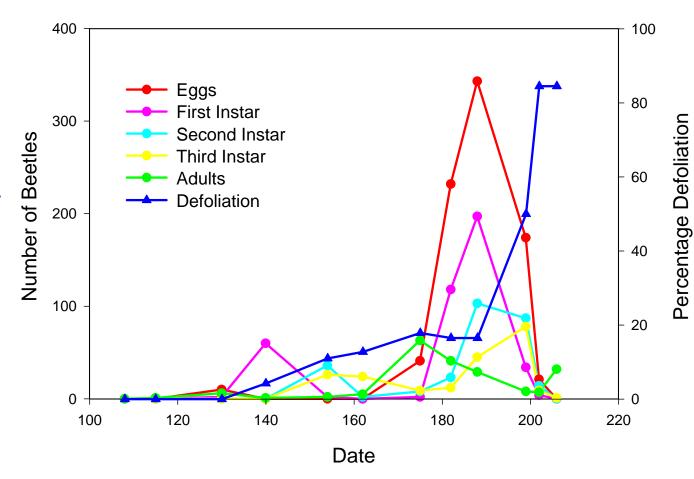


- Years of quarantine safety (host-specificity) testing ...
- ... followed by testing in field cages for several years before released in the wild.

#### **Biological Control: A Sustainable Management Option for Invasive species**

#### Diorhabda Population Increase

Research shows a 30x increase per generation!



## Only 1,300 *Diorhabda elongata* were released into the open field in summer of 2001.



Remember the 30x population increase per generation.



## **Summary and Conclusions**

- 1. Biological control, as the base strategy of integrated pest management, has been shown to safely control many weed and arthropod pests in the last 120 years;
- 2. The key criterion for implementing a program is safety of the biological control agents, so host-specificity testing and post-release monitoring are key; and
- 3. It is very important to have a diverse team of colleagues conducting the research and transferring the results to end users.

## Questions?